



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1869.
Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late
Miss Canning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at
ROBERT GRAY'S BOOK-STORE,
KING STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.
Containing a collection of all such Laws of
the General Assembly of Virginia, of a pub-
lic and permanent nature, as have passed since
the session, 1861.
Price, neatly bound and lettered, \$6.
ADELIN MOWBRAY—Or the Mother
and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs
OPIE—Price \$1 75, in boards.
THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the
Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Ac-
quaintances and Relations. Price, in boards,
40 cents.
October 11.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
Clarkson's Portraiture of Quak-
ERISM;
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT
A Farce.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1869, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.
Just Received,
A large supply of **PLAYING CARDS &**
WRAPPING PAPER.
Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,
No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler,
from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's
Wharf—
A quantity of excellent Rhode-
Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider,
Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—
Apply on board, or to
John G. Ladd.
November 2.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road
do.
2 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
34 do. Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of John Watts.
R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.
October 4.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY'S Book-Store, King-
Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION.
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at
the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-
ence of persons, distinguished by their great-
ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-
ness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
Young.

By **LINDLEY MURRAY.**

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-
ed and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.
" We have had frequent occasion to speak
of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-
tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate
him sincerely on the success of this particu-
lar work. We announce this edition, because the
alterations and additions are so considerable,
that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1861.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here
selected, and the judicious reflections which
accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail
to make the best impressions, and to produce
the best effects, on all who read them with at-
tention. The present edition of this excel-
lent publication, which has been long known
and commended, is enlarged by the addition
of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly
one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1864.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-
tion of this valuable work. The improve-
ments made in it, will appear from the author's
advertisement. We can only add to this ac-
count of the present useful volume, our hope
that it will be extensively circulated among
our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal,
for July, August & September, 1861.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved
form, we find the facts unquestionable and
highly interesting—the style correct and near
—and the general tendency of the work such
as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-
cially to young readers, who love entertain-
ment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1861.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable
collection, has anticipated the commendation
we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-
cation of more than seventy remarkable char-
acters, many striking examples are exhibited
which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man
contributes to arrest the careless and wander-
ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and
to convince or discountenance those who have
been unhappily led to oppose the highest
truths."
Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1863.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, Large and small.
Lyman's and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.
Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.
October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he
manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-
factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for
distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of **TIN WARE.**
SHEET-IRON STOVES and **STOVE**
PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of **PLUMMING WORK** ei-
ther for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best
manner.
The **BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS**
in all its branches is carried on under the di-
rection of Mr. **WILLIAM FLETCHER**,
who has had many years experience, and as a
workman is exceeded by few. As the Brass-
foundry business is a partnership, application
must be made to William Fletcher, who will
undertake to make **GRATES** handsomely
ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-
tern or price; and will execute the work in the
very best and neatest manner and on the most
reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper*,
Brass, *Pewter*, *Lead* and *Iron*.
George M'Munn.
October 15.



The fast sailing
Sloop HARMONY,
JOHN ELLWOOD, Master,
Arrived in six days from Alex-
andria, and forty-eight hours from Norfolk,
is taking in freight for Alexandria, Washing-
ton and George-Town—will sail with all con-
venient speed.
Philadelphia, November 10. 3t

NOTICE.

HAVING some time ago authorized Mr.
James Scott, by power of attorney, to dispose
of some lands on my account, in the vicinity
of the town of Alexandria; and having now
determined not to sell my lands in that way,
do hereby revoke, annul, and make void
the said power of attorney, and all others
heretofore given by me on that subject—and
will now treat with any person wishing to
purchase the said lands myself.
Thomas West.
November 15. 3t

TO LET,

A TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,
on King-street, lately occupied by Mr.
A. LIPP, immediate possession will be
given.
P. TRIPLET.
Oct. 22. d

The Subscriber has on hand,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
Suitable for the approaching Season,
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue **KERSEYS.**
2 do. beaver **COATING.**
1 do. narrow **CLOTHS.**
1 do. blue do. \$
2 do. bleached Scotch **DOWLASS.**
ALSO, **ON HAND,**
Madrira **WINE** in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhd. Surinam **MOLASSES.**
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.
James Patton.
October 19. d

LONDON WHITE LEAD,

Ground in oil and dry, of the best quality, just
arrived, also,
Oils, Turpentine, bright and
black Varnish, with a general assortment of
Paints of various kinds; Picture and Win-
dow Glass of different sizes, from 36 by 26
down to 10 by 8 or 7 by 9, for sale, at the
first brick house below Robt. Nash, the Gun-
smith, on the lower end of King street, Alex-
andria.
N. B. SIGN and HOUSE PAINTING,
GILDING and GLAZING, by
Daniel Macleod.
November 2. dist

JOHN G. LADD,

Has for Sale,
30 bales German **Linens**, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Oria-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, a
Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces **Nankeen**
Russia **Sheeting** and **Duck**
1 bale **Writing Paper**
50 bags of black **Pepper** of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhd. **Molasses**
1 pipe **port Wine**
10 do. **Holland Gin**
5 do. **French Brandy**
7 do. **Jamaica Spirits.**
A quantity of **soal Leather, Shoes, Spes,**
maciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c
April 7. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON **TUESDAY NEXT,**
Will be sold at the Vendue-Store.
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
—CONSISTING OF—
Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings,
Flannels, Blankets, Stockings, Velvets, Cor-
duroya, Fancy Cords, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.
P. G. Marsteller.
November 14.

VESSELS WANTED.

WANTED a vessel of one thousand bar-
rels, to take freight to Salem; and one
of seven hundred barrels for Boston.
Lawrafon & Fowle.
November 7.

Just received and for Sale by
the Subscriber,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very
large.
Womens and Misses Morocco and Lea-
ther do.
Boys coarse and fine do.
Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all
sizes.
A quantity of CHEESE that he can re-
commend.
Table FISH.
New England CIDER in barrels.
2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.
CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTA-
TOES in bills
And other articles as usual.
Thomas Patton.
November 15. 7t

REMOVAL.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
Has removed his store to the Brick House late-
ly occupied by Lewis Deblais, esq. corner
King and Union-streets—Where he has a
hand and offers for Sale—
1000 bushels **Lisbon SALT.**
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhd. and bbls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhd.
Green COFFEE in bags and bills.
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Madrira,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe and
Claret
Jamaica,
Windward Island
& N. England
Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE,
in casks
Harris's manufactured TOBACCO, in
eggs
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
PLASTER of PARIS.
Pepper and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in
boxes. Writing and Wrapping Paper, Stuff
in kegs, Soap, Rice, Bed-Cord, Leading-
lines, Butter in firkins, &c. &c.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat,
Flour, for family use,
November 4. d

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the
court of the United States for the fifth cir-
cuit and Virginia district, pronounced a-
May term, 1867, **WILL BE SOLD,** for
ready money, at public auction, at Davy
son's tavern, in the town of Leesburg, in
the county of Loudon, on Monday, the 14th
day of November next, in a suit wherein the
executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who
was surviving partner of Mildred and Ro-
berts, are plaintiffs; and Samuel Hough,
Mahlon Hough, and others, are defendants,
A certain tract or parcel of Land,
LYING on the Kitocton, in the said coun-
ty, containing one hundred and fifty ac-
res, be the same more or less, and the **MA-**
NUFACTURING MILL erected thereon,
and all the **HOUSES & IMPROVEMENTS**
thereon, or so much thereof as will be suffi-
cient to raise the sum of money, interest and
costs, in said decree mentioned—conveyed by
the defendant, Mahlon Hough, by deed of
mortgage to the complainants, bearing date
the second day of December, one thousand
eight hundred and two.

William Mann,
Armistead Long,
Charles F. Mercer,

September 17. 1868

TO RENT,

A convenient two story **Dwelling House** and
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay
ALSO,
THE HOUSE on Fairfax street occupied
Mrs. Wilson
Apply to
Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the National Intelligencer.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MES-
SAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONTINUED.]

From the Secretary of State to Mr. Erskine.

[CONCLUDED.]

Department of State, }
March 25, 1808. }

With respect to the principle assumed by the British orders, it is perfectly clear that it could not justify them in the extent given to their operation, if the facts, erroneously assumed, could have been fully sustained.

Retaliation is a specific or equivalent return of injury for injury received; and where it is to operate through the interests of a third party having no voluntary participation in the injury received, the return ought, as already observed, to be inflicted with the most forbearing hand.

This is the language of common sense and the clearest equity. As the right to retaliate results merely from the wrong suffered; it cannot in the nature of things extend beyond the extent of the suffering.—There may often be a difficulty in applying this rule with exactness, and a reasonable latitude may be allowable on that consideration. But a manifest and extravagant departure from the rule can find no apology.

What then is the extent of the injury experienced by G. Britain from the measures of her enemies so far as the operation of those measures through the United States can render them in any sense responsible?

A mere declaration by a belligerent, without the intention or the means to carry it into effect, against the rights and obligations of a neutral nation, and thence against the interests of another belligerent, could afford no pretext to the latter to retaliate at the expense of the neutral. The declaration might give just offence to the neutral, but it would belong to him alone to decide on the course prescribed by the respect he owed to himself. No real damage having accrued to the belligerent, no indemnity could accrue.

For the same reason, a declaration of a belligerent which he is known to be either not in a situation, or not to intend, to carry but partially into execution against a neutral, to the injury of another belligerent, could never give more than a right to commensurate redress against the neutral. All remaining unexecuted and evidently not to be executed, is merely ostensible, working no injury to any, unless it be in the disrespect to the neutral, to whom alone it belongs to resent or disregard it.

Bring the case before us to this plain and equitable test. The French decree of November, 1806, undertook to declare the British isles in a state of blockade, to be enforced if you please against the neutral commerce of the U. States on the high seas, according to the faculty possessed for the purpose. As far as it was actually enforced, or an effect resulted from an apprehension that it could and would be enforced, it was an injury to Great Britain, for which let it be supposed the U. States were answerable.—On the other hand, as far as it was not enforced, and evidently either would not or could not be enforced, no injury was experienced by G. Britain, and no remedy could lie against the U. States. Now, sir, it never was pretended that at the date of the first British order issued in January, 1807, any injury had accrued to, or was apprehended from G. Britain by an execution of the French decree against the commerce of the U. States, on the theatre of their neutral rights. So far from it, that the order stands self condemned as a measure of retaliation, by expressly stating that the fleets of France and her allies, instead of being able to enforce the blockade of the British isles, were themselves confined to their own ports by the entire superiority of the British navy; converting thus, by the strangest of reasonings, the security of G. Britain against injury from the French decree, into a title to commit injury on a neutral party. In the November orders also, whilst it is admitted that the French decree could not be, but imperfectly executed for want of means, it is asserted that the intention of the French decree, and not the injury accruing from its operation through the commerce of

the U. States, is the scale by which the retaliating injury against them is to be measured.

Such are the pretexts and such the principles on which one great branch of the lawful commerce of this country became a victim to the first British order, and on which the last orders are now sweeping from the ocean all its most valuable remains.

Against such an unprecedented system of warfare upon neutral rights and national independence, the common judgment and common feelings of mankind must forever protest.

I touch, sir, with reluctance, the question on which the belligerent sides the invasion of neutral rights had its origin.—As the U. States do not acquiesce in these invasions by either, there could be no plea for involving them in the controversy. But as the British orders have made the decree of France, declaring, contrary to the law of nations, the British isles in a state of blockade, the immediate foundation of their destructive warfare on our commerce, it belongs to the subject to remind your government of the illegal interruptions and spoliation suffered, previous to that decree, by the neutral commerce of the U. States under the proceedings of British cruisers and courts, and for the most part in consequence of express orders of the government itself. Omitting proofs of inferior note, I refer to the extensive aggressions on the trade of the U. States, founded on the plea of blockades, never legally established according to recognized definitions; to the still more extensive violations of our commerce with ports of her enemies, not pretended to be in a state of blockade; and to the British order of council issued near the commencement of the existing war. This order, besides its general interpolation against the established law of nations, is distinguished by a special ingredient violating that law as recognised by the course of decisions in the British courts. It subjects to capture and condemnation all neutral vessels, returning with lawful cargoes, on the sole consideration, that they had in their outward voyage, deposited contraband of war at a hostile port. If the commerce of the U. States could therefore in any case be reasonably made the victim and the sport of mutual charges and reproaches between belligerent parties, with respect to the priority of their aggressions on neutral commerce, G. Britain must look beyond the epoch she has chosen for illegal acts of her adversary, in support of the allegation on which she founds her retaliating edicts against our commerce.

But the United States are given to understand that the British government has, as a proof of its indulgent and amicable disposition towards them, mitigated the authorised rigor it might have given to its measures, by certain exceptions peculiarly favorable to the commercial interests of the U. States.

I forbear, sir, to express all the emotions with which such a language, on such an occasion, is calculated to inspire a nation which cannot for a moment be unconscious of its rights, nor mistake for an alleviation of wrongs regulations to admit the validity of which would be to assume badges of humiliation never worn by an independent power.

The first of these indulgencies is a commercial intercourse with the dependencies of the enemies of Great Britain, and it is considered as enhanced by its being a deviation in favor of the United States from the ancient and established principle of maritime law prohibiting altogether such an intercourse in time of war.

Surely, Sir, your government in assuming this principle in such terms in relation to the United States, must have forgotten their repeated and formal protests against it, as these are to be found in the discussions and communications of their minister at London, as well as in explanations occasionally made on that subject to the British representative here. But permit me to ask, more particularly, how it could have happened that the principle is characterised as an ancient and established one, I put the question the more freely, because it has never been denied that the principle, as asserted by your government, was for the first time introduced during the war of 1756.—It is in fact invariably cited and described in all judicial and other official transactions "as the rule of 1756." It can have no pretension therefore to the title of an ancient rule.

And instead of being an established rule or principle, it is well known that Great Britain is the only nation that has acted upon, or otherwise given a sanction to it.—Nay, it is not even an established principle in the practice of Great Britain herself.—When first applied in the war of 1756, the legality of a neutral trade with enemy's colonies was not contested by it. In certain cases only of the colonial trade, the allegation was, that the presumptive evidence a-

rising from circumstances against the bona fide neutrality of the ownership justified the condemnation as of enemy's property. If the rule of condemnation was afterwards, during that war, converted into the principle now asserted, it could not possibly have been in operation in its new shape, more than a very few years. During the succeeding war of 1773, it is admitted by every British authority that the principle was never brought into operation. It may be regarded in fact, as having been silently abandoned; and within the period of war since its commencement in 1793, the manner in which the principle has been alternately contracted and extended, explained sometimes in one way, sometimes in another, rested now on this foundation, now on that, is no secret to those who have attended to its history and progress in the British orders of council and the British courts of admiralty.

With the exception, therefore, of a period, the last in modern times from which authentic precedents of maritime law will be drawn, and throughout which the U. States, more interested in the question than any other nation, have uniformly combated the innovation, the principle has not in the British tribunals been in operation for a longer term than three, four or five years, whilst in no others has it ever made its appearance but to receive a decision protesting against it.

Such is the antiquity and such the authority of a principle, the deviations from which are held out as so many favors consoling the United States for the wide spread destruction of their legitimate commerce.

What must be said as to the other exceptions, which seem to have been viewed as claims on the gratitude of the U. States?

Is it an indulgence to them in carrying on their trade with the whole continent of Europe, to be laid under the necessity of going first to a British port, to accept a British licence and to pay a tribute to the British Exchequer, as if we had been reduced to the colonial situation which once imposed these monopolizing restraints.

What again should be said as to other features which we see blended on the face of these regulations? If the policy of them be to subject an enemy to privations, why are channels opened for a British trade with them which are shut to a neutral trade? If in other cases, the real object be to admit a neutral trade with the enemy, why is it required that neutral vessels shall perform the ceremony of passing through a British port, when it can have no imaginable effect but the known & inevitable one of prohibiting the admission of the trade into the port of destination?

I will not ask why a primary article of our productions and exports, cotton wool, is to be distinguished, in its transit, by a heavy impost, not imposed on other articles, because it is frankly avowed, in your explanation of the orders, to be intended as an encouragement to British manufactures, and a check to the rival ones of France. I suppress also, though without the same reason for it, the enquiry, why less rigorous restrictions are applied to the trade of the Barbary powers than are enforced against that of a nation, such as the United States, and in relations such as have existed between them and Great Britain.

I cannot however pass without notice the very unwarrantable innovation contained in the two last of the orders. In one of them a certificate of the local origin of a cargo, altho' permitted in the port of departure and required in the port of destination, by regulations purely domestic in both, and strictly analogous in principle to the regulations in the commercial code of G. Britain, is made a cause of capture on the high seas, and of condemnation in her maritime courts. In the other order the sale of a merchant ship by a belligerent owner to a neutral, although a transaction as legal when fair, as a dealing in any other article, is condemned by a general rule, without an atom of proof or of presumption, that the transfer in the particular case is fraudulent and the property therefore left in an enemy.

In fine sir, the President sees in the edicts communicated by you facts assumed which did not exist, principles asserted which never can be admitted; and, under the name of retaliation, measures transcending the limits reconcilable with the facts and the principles, as if both were as correct as they are unfounded. He sees moreover in the modifications of this system, regulations violating equally our neutral rights and our national sovereignty. He persuades himself therefore that your government will see in the justice of the observations now made in addition to those I had the honor verbally to state to you in the first instance, that the U. S. are well warranted in looking for a speedy revocation of a system which is every day augmenting the mass of injury for

which the U. S. have the best of claim to redress.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
JAMES MALISON.
The hon. David M. Erskine, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.
[To be continued.]

FOREIGN.

(VIA NORFOLK.)

FOREIGN ACCOUNTS.

Received at the Herald office, by the ship Betsey, in 35 days from Liverpool, arrived in Hampton Roads.

PROTEST

Made by Bernardin Friere D'Andrade, general of the Portuguese troops, against the articles of the convention agreed on between the English and French armies, for the evacuation of Portugal.
"I PROTEST, in general, on account of this treaty being totally void of the deference due to his royal highness, the prince regent, or the government that represents him, on account of what may be hostile to it to the sovereign authority and independence of this government, and for all that may be against the honor, safety, and interests of the nation; and in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. 4. and 12. "Because these articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores and ships, to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the prince regent of Portugal, or the government that may represent him to whom they belonged, and in whose aid the English came as auxiliaries.

Art. 15. "Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it.

Art. 17. "Because it attempts to tie down the government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to their prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party; and even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent exclusion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear again being betrayed by the same men.

First of the additional articles: "This article can by no means bind the government of this kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.

"I protest finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favor to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what it established by Article 16 and 17, in favor of the French and their followers.

"And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other objects of less importance, such as the concession of 800 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expense of the country, and consequently only belonging by act not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country.

(Signed)

Bernardin Friere D'Andrade.
Head quarters at the Incarnation,
Sept. 14, 1808."

LONDON, September 23.

We announced on Saturday the arrival of captain de Cuesta, and another Portuguese officer, from Oporto, with dispatches for the Portuguese ambassador, and at the same time stated that they are the bearers of a strong remonstrance against the convention that terminated the war in Portugal. We have given in our preceding columns the protest of the Portuguese general against this disgraceful arrangement, and also a statement of some circumstances attending it, which have contributed to excite even greater disgust and indignation among the Portuguese, than the measure has produced in the British nation.

The movements of the troops in every direction on the continent, continue to indicate an early renewal of hostilities. Austria is on every side surrounded by hostile armies—a numerous Russian corps is assembled on the frontiers of Galicia—two large French divisions in Silesia menace Moravia; the Saxon contingent has approached the frontiers of Bohemia; the extensive camps at Erfurt, Molsheim, Bamberg, &c. on the Rhine, threaten Austria. A large body of Bavarians is assembled in the Tyrol. It is to be joined by a corps of

Italian troops, in the event of a war, and to penetrate into Salzburg—while the French army in the Friuli, augmented to nearly 50,000 men, threaten Suria.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. November 3.

Truth in its True Colors!

On Tuesday arrived here the brig Jane, captain Morse, who sailed from this port by permission from the President of the United States, about ten weeks since, for the purpose of collecting a demand at St. Vincents; having called on the captain we hand the following as a correct statement made by him: That the vessel sailed from this port on the 14th of August last for St. Vincents for the purpose of collecting a demand for captain Abraham Shaw against the estate of Josiah Durham, esq. deceased, and arrived at St. Vincents on the 7th of September collected on said demand 68 puncheons rum and 28 hds molasses, amounting to 4400 dollars 72 cents; on the 2d October sailed from St. Vincents for this port; on the evening of the 5th of October in lat. 18, 25, N. long. 63, W. fell in with a French ship of war and two armed brigs in company, brought us too after firing four guns, sent their boat and took every person on board and took the brig in tow; it being dark with a breeze, they were not enabled to take our baggage on board the commodore. On the 6th, began to see the sacrifice of property; at day light the brig's boat was put over the side, and every small article of stores and the plunder of all the chests were put on board and carried off; at 10 P. M. the three vessels hoisted out their largest boats and began to discharge the brig and receive equally on board each vessel. By this time we learned by one of their people, that their vessel were on their way direct for France, and were only going to take out part of the cargo, then the brig was to share the same fate of the brig Julian, capt. Lee, which was sunk a few days before, after being plundered; she sailed from St. Vincents in company with the Jane, with a similar cargo. After they had taken 85 puncheons of rum, every small article of provision that could be named, and all our light sails and small rigging and plundered the whole crew of almost all their wearing apparel, they were then about to sink the brig. Proposals were then made on our part to the commodore to purchase the brig after she was condemned by their Imperial decree; the answer was, they would consider of the matter till the afternoon, when about half past four, they informed us we could have the brig for 1000 dollars, drawing bills on our owners at 90 days, being obliged to comply with those terms, they gave us a bill of sale, with a condemnation of the brig and cargo; we were then permitted to depart, taking on board our vessel the captain and crew of the brig Julian, which made fifteen persons, on board the Jane, with only 40 lbs. bread and 50 lbs. beef, and left in this situation in lat. 19, 30, N. long. 48, 20, W. to stem our hard fate; fortunately on the morning following saw three sail to leeward, which, after 8 hours chase, we came up with, who were humane enough to take seven of our people and supplied us with a small quantity of provisions, which enabled us, by the blessing of God, continuing on short allowance, once more to reach our native land of liberty, in safety.

SAG-HARBOUR, November 5.

The schooner Greyhound, Ward, in 29 days from St. Bartholomews for Salem, anchored at Montauk, on Wednesday last. The passenger capt. Robert Hudson, late of the brig Quantilay-Cook, of New York, who sailed for Point Petre, but put into St. Bartholomews in distress, where his vessel was condemned as unseaworthy. Captain Hudson informs us that at St. Bartholomews the government seized all the flour, allowing 20 dollars—at private sale it would bring 23. There were great numbers of runaway vessels in the West Indies, without papers; the English had taken several into St. Kitts, and allowed 16 dollars for flour; and on their complaining, they were directed to apply to their own government for redress! It was reported that St. Bartholomews that in Guadeloupe the Milan decree was enforced with the utmost rigour.

Capt. A. informs that notwithstanding the considerable numbers of runaway vessels, great distress was experienced throughout the West India Islands, in consequence of our embargo. Notwithstanding it was the policy of their government to conceal their distress, yet it was manifest that very many opulent individuals were sacrificing their property for the necessities of life.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

From the return made by the Commissioners appointed to hold the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for Fairfax County, the votes taken were as follows:

Madison Ticket	136
Federal do.	54
Monroe do.	3
Residence omitted in four Tickets, Federal	4
Total	197

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

TUESDAY, November 15.

Mr. Sawyer offered a resolution for opening a communication with the West-India islands; which was referred to the same committee with the different resolutions on the subject of the Embargo.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the terms for holding the circuit and district courts of the U. States for the district of Vermont.

On motion of Mr. J. Montgomery, a committee was appointed to enquire what compensation ought to be made to major Z. M. Pike and his companions.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, reported a bill authorising members to transmit by mail, free of postage, the president's message of the 8th inst. and the documents which accompanied it.

At half past 12 the house adjourned.

Virginia Electoral Election.

	Madison	Monroe	Pinckney
Culpepper	274	60	1
Norfolk bor.	203	248	
County	149	97	
Isle of Wight	218	36	
Nausemond	123	24	
Goochland	192	150	8
Spotsylvania	221	41	
Charles City	93	7	5
Prince Geo.	162	5	0
Amelia	187	5	0
Hanover	207	20	1
Powhatan	167	23	0
King & Queen	300	40	0
Stafford	113	5	0
Richmond	110	70	1
Henrico	238	29	2
Chesterfield	234	21	3
King William	123	24	0
Prince Wm.	137	25	6
Brunswick	221	0	0
Pr. Ann maj.		30	
Fairfax	136	3	54
	3873	933	68

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

We have the satisfaction to state that the following gentlemen are elected representatives to the eleventh congress.

Suffolk, Hon. Josiah Quincy; Worcester S. Hon. Jabez Upham; Worcester N. Hon. William Stedman; Hampshire S. Hon. William Ely; Hampshire N. Hon. Samuel Taggart; Essex S. Hon. Benjamin Pickman, jun.; Essex N. Hon. Edward St. Loe Livermore; Bristol, Laban Wheaton, Esq.—These eight are certain.

From information we feel confident that Ezekiel Whitman, Esq. is elected in Cumberland district; who will make ten federalists out of seventeen, our whole representation! We entertain hopes of the election of Alden Bradford, Esq. in Lincoln district.

In Norfolk, the Hon. Ebenzer Seaver is re-elected; in Middlesex, Gen. Varnum. We presume to the embargo gentlemen we may add, the Hon. Barzillai Gannet, in Kennebeck; Gideon Gardner, in Barnstable; Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, in Berkshire; and Hon. Richard Cutts, in York, by a small majority. In Plymouth district, it is suspected there has been no choice; if any, Charles Turner, jun. Esq. the democratic candidate, is chosen. [Bost. Rep.]

A gentleman who left Port-au-Prince, (St. Domingo) on the first of October, informs us, that an internal warfare is still carried on in that island, between the rival Chiefs PETRON and CHRISTOPHE; the former marched from Port-au-Prince about the middle of September, with an army of 8000 men, to attack St. Marks and Cape Francois which were still in the possession of the latter: the last accounts left PETRON, within a few miles of St. Marks, and several partial engagements had taken place between them. There were many British ships at the different ports in that island; indeed the British have almost the exclusive trade. Provisions was very high, flour,

pork, &c. selling at 60 or 70 dollars per barrel, colonial produce very plenty. Nearly 2000 fugitive Frencemen had arrived in the different ports of St. Domingo. It was supposed that the French privateers which have been driven from Cuba, will now rendezvous at Samana, on the east end of St. Domingo.

We learn from Turks Island, Santa Cruz &c. that provisions are plenty and cheap. The cause of provisions being so much higher in some of the West India islands than in others, is owing in a great measure to a want of coasting vessels to ply between them.

[Charleston Courier.]

Mr. Mumford's resolution we sincerely hope will be adopted by the house; that we may, in some measure be relieved from the distressing and deadly burden which has, almost for a year past, oppressed us. It is now acknowledged by every candid man that the embargo can never be of any use to this country, either as a *saveall*, or as a measure to coerce the belligerent powers. Let us then, for humanity's sake, get rid of it if possible. If the executive has committed a blunder which he is not willing to acknowledge, this will make a loop hole for him, to creep out of a system which by this time he must know will not answer his purpose. If we make war, let us make it in the old way; so that, at least, it shall injure our enemies as much as it does ourselves. If we do not think the trade of France and Britain worth fighting for; let us make use of the ports which are open to us, and not, like a sulky negro, because we cannot have every thing we desire, starve ourselves to death.

(Wash. Fed.)

Legislature of New-York.

SATURDAY, Nov. 5.

Mr. Bulkley, of Madison, offered a resolution, for requesting the representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, to use their endeavors to get the embargo laws repealed—ordered to lie on the table.

The house went into committee of the whole, on a bill sent down from the senate, which was stated to be of such importance, as to demand the immediate attention of the house. The two first clauses, which related to the inspection of flour in the county of Kings, passed without debate.

The third clause was then read, the object of which was, to allow the exportation of flour from this state, which had been marked "bad" by the inspectors.

Mr. Van Vetchen expressed his astonishment at the introduction of such a clause; and, in a few words, exposed its absurdity; he contended, that it would wholly defeat the object of our laws for the inspection of flour—that the character of New York flour was now high in foreign markets, owing to the severity of our inspection laws; but that, if this provision prevailed, it would open the door, nay, invite too, innumerable impositions, and destroy the credit of the flour of this state. He could discover no good reason for the measure.

A New York member, Mr. Fairlie, if we mistake not, undertook to explain the object of this measure. He said, that in consequence of the merchants not being allowed to export bad flour, the citizens of New York were compelled to eat it—that the bakers imposed upon them, &c.

At length after a little boggling and hesitation, the petition on which the clause was grounded, was read—when, behold! it appears, that in consequence of the embargo, large quantities of flour had soured and spoiled in New York; and that if the owners could be permitted to export it, they might send it to Great Britain, where it might be used by the manufacturers for starch.

Was there ever a more striking picture of the degradation of our country! The embargo was laid to starve the British; and the non-importation act to ruin her manufactures. This has been openly avowed by the democrats in the house of assembly, who have exultingly referred to the riots at Manchester, as a proof of the effects of these measures. Now an application is made to the legislature, by our own citizens, for permission to export their flour, spoiled by the embargo, for the purpose of making starch, for the very manufacturers whom this embargo was intended to starve. Thus giving to the British the same flour at a reduced price, which, but for the embargo, they would have purchased at our own price. Surely "the embargo tells," as the Register says.

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	28
4 pound loaf	14
2 pound loaf	7
1 pound loaf	3½

JAMES HARRISS,
Clerk of the Market

November 15.

By Mutual Consent.

THE copartnership of Isaac Robbins and Co. is dissolved—All persons having any claims against them, are solicited to present such claim for payment; and those indebted are hereby requested to come forward and settle the same with

Isaac Robbins.

Who still continues at the old stand opposite the Indian-Queen tavern, in King-street, and has as usual, a good assortment of GROCERIES,

November 16.

d3t eost

FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
Which are opening for sale.

October 19

FALL GOODS.

By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received
Part of my Fall Goods,

CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF
Rose and Duffel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.

John Lloyd.

October 7.

m w fit

City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE CHAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has taken that justly celebrated INN, in this city, called THE CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. John Gadsby. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the best in the Union: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15.

dif

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED

And for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, and

MARCH'S, Georgetown,

Price 37½ Cents,

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;

On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

TENDING TO SHOW

That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

Tickets in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

Joseph Mandeville,
 CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
 ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
 20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
 7000 lb. Green Coffee
 9 1/2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
 BB to No. 9.
 10 bales Cotton.
 10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
 40 boxes Mould Candles.
 15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
 60 lb. Nutmegs.
 casks London refined Saltpetre.
 5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Yoi, ag Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Tea, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tene rifle, and Malaga Wines.
 A few cases Medoc Claret.
 Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
 Holland and Country Gin.
 Irish and Country Whiskey.
 Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
 Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.
 Wine and Cider Vinegar.
 Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll, Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Red Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

Prize of	Dollars,	5000
1 do.	3000	4000
2 do.	2000	3000
3 do.	1500	3000
4 do.	1000	3000
5 do.	500	3000
20 do.	200	4000
35 do.	100	3500
70 do.	50	3500
175 do.	20	3500
500 do.	10	5000
2500 do.	5	31500

6065 Prizes.
 11925 Blanks.
 Sum raised, 15000
 Expenses including commission to the Corporation 3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 do. to the first drawn Blank.	2000
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after	4000
1 of 200 do.	4000
1 of 200 do.	6000
1 of 200 do.	8000
1 of 1000 do.	10,000
1 of 500 do.	12000
1 of 500 do.	14000
1 of 1500 do.	16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.	

From the above scheme it will appear that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.
 N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,
 Muscovado Sugar in hds. and bbls,
 Clayed do. in boxes,
 Coffee in bbls. and bags,
 Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
 Catalonia do in qr. casks,
 Castile Soap in boxes,
 A few tons of Logwood.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.
 September 15.

E. LANPHIER
 Has received by Captain HAND,
The Philadelphia Fall Fashions,
 With a small assortment of MILLINERY, consisting of elegant Beaver, Plush Velvet and Satin Straw Hats and Bonnets—Lace, Patent-net and Paris Net Caps—handsome Feathers and Artificial Flowers, Ribbons and Leghorn Hats.

November 14.
Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.
 November 14.

NEW BEER.

THE subscriber has received a supply of BEER (from Craskey's Brewery, Philadelphia) of very fine quality.

John Macleod.
 Nov. 14. eo3t
 N. B. On hand, a few half barrels and kegs of BARLEY.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts therein mentioned, due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title, and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 51 feet 8 and 1/2 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

ALSO
 One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, Trustee.
 November 18. Stawts

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,
 Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.
 The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.
 September 27. 2awtf

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,
 1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. I. Taylor Esq.
 September 24. co

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,

ALIC in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner. N. B. Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. dim2aw5m

PROPOSALS
 FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
 A NEW WORK,
 ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
 OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
 OR A
 NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF
 THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
 IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French
 1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 2. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has received in addition to his former stock.

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms.

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

- Loaf and Lump ditto,
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong
- Best green Coffee,
- Chocolate, of a superior quality
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best En-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoaking tobacco, very oest chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be dispo of on

the very lowest terms

BANK OF POTOMAC,
 4th November 1808.
 NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this institution, that a dividend of three and a half per cent, is declared for the last six months ending this day, which will be paid to them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next, the 8th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.
Charles Page, Cashier.
 November 4. eo6t

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,
 THAT the executors of *James Russell*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, Register.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County, in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russell*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.

Trueman Brahears.

Executors of *James Russell*. eo8

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of *John Watts*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,
Alexander Moore,
 Register.

This is to give Notice, That the

Subscriber of Alexandria County in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *John Watts*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of September, 1803.

Robert J. Taylor,

Executor of *John Watts*. Stawts

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, October Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the administrator of *Peter Wise*, junior, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for six weeks.

Test.
ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Peter Wise*, junior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 19th day of October, 1808.

Adam Lynn,

Administrator of *Peter Wise*, jun. Stawts

Notice is hereby given

That application will be made to the directors of the Bank of Alexandria, to redeem fifteen shares of bank stock of the bank of Alexandria, which have been lost or stolen. Certificates numbered and dated as follows, to wit:—No. 13, 14, 15, issued in the name of Benjamin Dulany, on the 28th March, 1795, No. 1064, to William I. Hall, 6th of July, 1796—No. 521, to John Love and Company, 28th March, 1793.—No. 93, to Chs. Love, 5th July, 1796.—No. 1785, to Ann Matthews, 14th August, 1801.—No. 637, 638, and 639, to Robert T. Hooe, March 28, '93. No. 904, to James M'Crea and Co.—No. 1159, to Samuel Nicholls, July 5, 1796.—No. 763, to Francis O'Lanyer.—No. 856, to M'Lean and Cooke, 5th July, 1795.—No. 217, to Samuel Dunlap.

B. Dulany.
 November 4. eo3w